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# INSCOM JOURNAL

May 1994



- NTC, ITAC Training — Tops!
- INSCOM Pen Pals Meet
- Unit Feature: 470th MI Brigade



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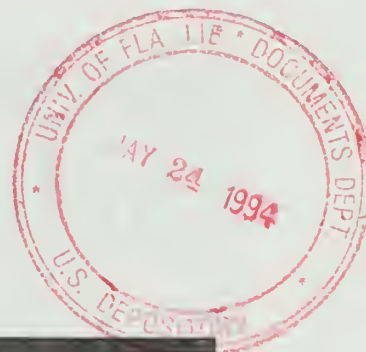
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*Maj. Donna L. Walthall*

*Cover Photo: PT tests were breaking out all over last month, and INSCOM was no exception. Sgt. James Morgan, 902nd MI Group, Fort George G. Meade, Md., gets limber. (Photo by Spc. Glenn W. Suggs)*





# A Logistician's Perspective



**Col. Michael L. Wright and  
Maj. Cecilia Adams**

**T**oday's Army is fast-paced and evolving. The only thing we can rely on is the inevitability of change.

In INSCOM alone, we are currently involved in 15 separate stationing and realignment actions.

We are consolidating and relocating the 513th MI Brigade and the 470th MI Brigade to form the Power Projection Brigade-East at Fort Gordon, Ga. We are planning for the consolidation and relocation of the 500th MI Brigade and the 501st MI Brigade to form the Power Projection Brigade-West at a site not yet determined. We are preparing to assume executive agency responsibilities for Bad Aibling Station, Germany, and Menwith Hill Station, England. We are in the midst of activating the Regional SIGINT Operations Center at Fort Gordon, Ga. We have units changing size and shape, moving, activating and inactivating. This fluid environment presents a unique set of logistical challenges. We must face these challenges, yet not lose sight of our fundamental responsibilities.

INSCOM's mission is to support warfighters. Logistically, this means ensuring our units have required equipment on hand and operational; that basic needs of food, clothing and shelter are met; and that we prepare for the future while we support the present.

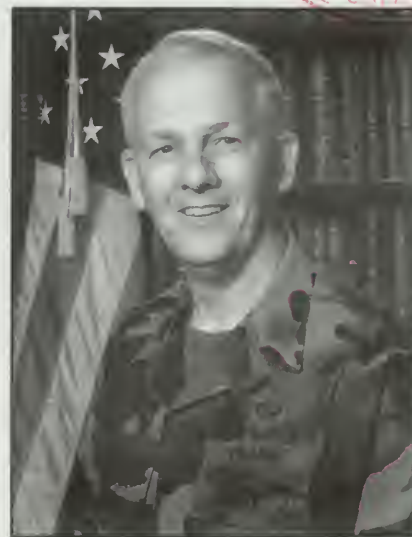
There are ways that all members of INSCOM can help. Each soldier and civilian shares responsibility for stewardship of the resources entrusted to us. We must care for our equipment, safeguarding it against damage or loss. When somebody backs a government-



*Maj. Cecilia Adams*

owned sedan into a tree because he was talking instead of watching what he was doing, or someone sets a camera down, walks off without it and comes back later to find it gone, we must hold them accountable for their negligence. Lost or broken equipment jeopardizes the successful accomplishment of our mission and costs each of us as taxpayers.

We can do ourselves a big favor by getting rid of excess property, parts and supplies. When excess is on hand, units must account for, store and maintain it. This not only adds an administrative burden to units, it eats up precious dollars and manpower better spent on mission support. We all hear about INSCOM's "good old days" — a time when money was more available. It's time we realize those days are gone; resources will continue to dwindle. You can ensure better use of our resources by helping identify ex-



*Col. Michael L. Wright*

cess property in your work areas and getting it turned in. By returning serviceable items to the Army system, we demonstrate responsible stewardship. Every INSCOM soldier and civilian must be aware of his or her responsibility to maintain assigned equipment, whether computers, trucks, weapons, Mohawks or TROJANs. Maintenance affects readiness, and readiness determines whether or not we can support the warfighters. With fewer dollars budgeted for repair of Army equipment, we must maintain what we are responsible for. It's time to understand that maintenance is a substantial combat multiplier, and to act accordingly.

Over the last decade, concern for the environment has become increasingly important. Environmental problems have revolutionized the way we look at the world and how we conduct our lives. This environmental revolution has significantly affected the Army. In the past year, environmental regulators have assessed 33 fines against the Army totaling more than  
**see PERSPECTIVE, page 3**

# Electronic Repair Field Under Review for Changes to Meet Future Needs

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Command Sgt. Maj. Art Johnson

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**A**s the Army and, consequently, Military Intelligence build down to a smaller force, our intelligence career management fields must adjust to meet the challenge. This month I'll look at a CMF sometimes forgotten because of critical work behind the scenes by electronic warfare/intercept repairers, CMF 33, who have been ensuring the operational readiness of MI equipment for several decades. In the next issue of the *INSCOM Journal*, you will find an excellent history of this CMF.

In 1984, the 33 CMF met the need for discipline specific support by creating the aviation, tactical and strategic career field. This structure has continued to develop and grow consistent with the expanding needs of the Army, providing unparalleled sup-

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*I submit there has never been a more challenging time than now. ... As operational requirements grow, so do the support positions.*

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port to commanders worldwide. As this trend reverses, this CMF along with so many others must adjust as well.

What is the future of the 33 CMF? With the end of the Cold War, the closure of several INSCOM field stations and deactivation of some CEWI battalions, military intelligence requirements for this CMF are clearly on the decline. To determine just how much of a decline, the Office of the Chief of Military Intelligence at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., has started a new front-end analysis to look at the need for repairers out to the year 2010. This FEA will take into account future system development, authorization projections, force structure designs and other doctrinal issues. Once we get the results compiled from the FEA, I will publish another article. We should have a better idea of the future of CMF 33 at that time.

Along with this fresh look at the needs of the Army, OCMI is also coordinating with the Combined Arms Support Command on a consolidation of electronic maintenance in the Army. CASCOM was tasked in 1990 to be the Army proponent for all issues dealing with electronic maintenance. CASCOM's goal is to have automated test equipment at the direct/general support facilities that are built around the integrated family of test equipment. Future technologies dictate a new functionality for electronic repairers may be in order.

What exactly does this mean for the future of the 33 CMF? I submit there has never been a more challeng-



ing time than now. We are growing on the aviation side with the deployments of the unmanned aerial vehicle, and the tactical IEW systems are close to matching the technology of strategic sites. INSCOM is standing up a new regional SIGINT operational center at Fort Gordon, Ga., and receiving host responsibility at two other sites. As operational requirements grow, so do the support positions.

Maj. Gen. Paul E. Menoher Jr. and I look forward to CMF 33 continuing to provide reliable, professional maintenance support to the intelligence community for many more years to come.

**SILENT WARRIORS!** 

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*Master Sgt. Thomas Katrinak, INSCOM Proponency Office, provided information for this article.*





#### **PERSPECTIVE, from page 1**

\$5.5 million. Additionally, some Army personnel were charged and convicted with violations of environmental law. New policy continues to be published by the Department of the Army on environmental requirements. Whether in garrison or deployed, every unit generates hazardous waste in the course of normal operations. A battalion-sized organization can spend \$20,000 a year on hazardous waste disposal. Moreover, there are specific laws and regulations governing disposal.

How does this affect INSCOM soldiers? Common substances, such as motor oil, require proper disposal — and cannot simply be poured down the drain. Batteries must have special handling, and many of the nuclear, biological and chemical components such as mask filters are also disposed of as hazardous waste. These are only a few examples. Your local environmental office is the place to go for information. We are the stewards of our environment — so let's get involved now!

Just so you don't think it's all bad news in logistics these days, INSCOM has had some major successes over


the last year. In 1993, the 204th MI Battalion, 66th MI Brigade, won the Chief of Staff, Army, Supply Excellence Award in the Active Duty, Modification Table of Organization and Equipment Battalion Size Category. In the maintenance arena, we had two winners in the Chief of Staff, Army, Award for Maintenance Excellence: the 751st MI Battalion, 501st MI Brigade, in the Tables of Distribution and Allowances Intermediate Category and the Foreign Materiel Intelligence Battalion, 513th MI Brigade, in the TDA Light Category. Additionally, two INSCOM units were among six selected from the entire Army to represent the Army in the Department of Defense Maintenance Awards: the Foreign Materiel Intelligence Battalion in the small category and the 703d MI Brigade in the medium category. Although we didn't win the DoD award, we are proud that a third of the Army's nominees came from INSCOM.

This year two of our units have already been named winners of AAME awards: The 751st won the TDA Intermediate Category for the second consecutive year, and the 513th's 201st Battalion was named runner-up in the

MTOE Heavy Category. The 18th MI Battalion of the 66th and the 703rd are competing for the supply excellence awards.

INSCOM has nominated two dining facilities for the Phillip A. Connelly Awards for Excellence in Food Service: the 501st's Flaming Dragon and the 66th's Bavaria House.

As you can see, this is a busy, challenging time for INSCOM. The DCSLOG staff is here to help you in any of the following areas: supply, maintenance (both strategic and tactical), food service, transportation, facilities, environmental, engineering and configuration management. Though the indicators show INSCOM is doing well logistically, we solicit your support in maintaining as high a standard in these areas as can be found with INSCOM's operational areas.

Remember, any unit in the Army is only as good as its equipment and people. Ensure you're trained, maintained and ready to go! 

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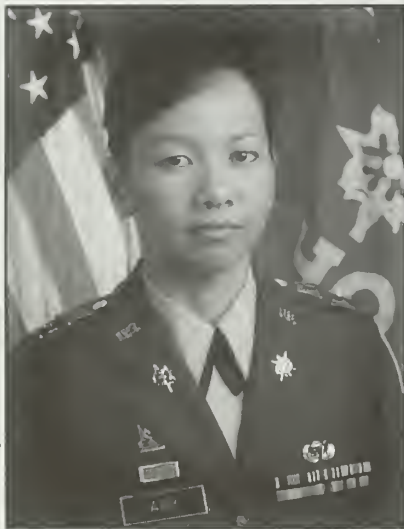
*Col. Wright is the INSCOM deputy chief of staff for logistics, and Maj. Adams is the chief of Supply and Services Division, INSCOM, Fort Belvoir, Va.*

## Abb Wins 1993 MacArthur Award

Capt. Madelfia A. Abb is the 1993 INSCOM recipient of the Department of the Army's General Douglas MacArthur Leadership Award.

She is Chief, Counterespionage Branch, and Commander of Headquarters and Headquarters Service Company, 500th Military Intelligence Brigade, Fort Shafter, Hawaii.

Abb has a long list of accomplishments to her credit. Through her efforts, her section transitioned from one counterespionage branch office in Hawaii into three military intelli-



*Capt. Madelfia A. Abb*

gence resident offices spanning the Pacific Theater. As part of that, she developed a comprehensive plan for conducting counterintelligence activities in Hawaii, Alaska and Kwajalein Atoll.

Other accomplishments to Abb's credit include supporting the investigation that led to the arrest of James Gregory as part of the Clyde Conrad espionage ring, and revising the battalion's Subversion and Espionage Directed Against the U.S. Army briefing, resulting in a 400 percent increase in the number of soldiers briefed within

the U.S. Army Pacific. She was also involved in producing a comprehensive threat assessment in support of chemical weapons destruction and arms reduction treaties, and developing the standard operating procedures for administration, maintenance and logistics in the newly organized Headquarters and Headquarters Service Company she commands.

Abb demonstrated her concern for the welfare of her soldiers by setting up a family support group and enacted a quality of life program in the single soldier barracks. She planned fund-raisers and unit activities to enhance morale and unit cohesion in a company with 10 sections, all performing diverse missions.

The eight-year Army veteran was cited "for exceptional leadership as commander of a diverse Military Intelligence unit supporting Pacific warfighters, and director of the counterespionage mission spanning the Pacific Theater," in the awards recommendation packet submitted for the MacArthur Award. "She set new standards for Military Intelligence and embodies General MacArthur's legacy of *Duty, Honor, Country*."

The MacArthur honor is given to a company grade officer in each Army major command who demonstrates the ideals for which Gen. Douglas MacArthur stood. The award will be presented to Abb at a Washington D.C., Pentagon ceremony.

*(Ellen Camner)*

## Hunter Scores 1000 Promotion Points

As Army numbers dwindle during the ongoing drawdown, soldiers often wonder what the future holds for them. Some have chosen to leave the Army and take their chances in the civilian community. Others have decided to ride out the reductions and hope for the best.



*Photo by Spc. Daniel J. Pivett*

*Staff Sgt. Renee M. Hunter*

Others, like the 470th Military Intelligence Brigade's Staff Sgt. Renee M. Hunter, write their own plans for the future. Hunter was promoted to staff sergeant in February, after accumulating 1,000 promotion points.

Her total number of points guaranteed her promotion when the promotion cutoff score for her military occupational specialty, Record Telecommunication Center Operator, was 998.

Hunter's success sends a message to soldiers throughout the Army who look to the future and ask what it holds for them. Her next goal is to be accepted for warrant officer training.

*(1st Lt. Merle V. Bickford, executive officer, 470th MI Brigade, Panama)*

## Goldman Earns Meritorious Civilian Service Award

Dr. Alan R. Goldman, of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center, Washington, D.C., received the Meritorious Civilian Service Award for his federal service from Oct. 2, 1985 to June 1, 1993.



The Meritorious Civilian Service Award is the approximate equivalent of an Army Legion of Merit Award.

Goldman is currently the senior intelligence analyst for worldwide forecasts of military conflict, and foreign military doctrine and capabilities. During the past eight years, he has also been the project manager of



*Dr. Alan R. Goldman*

the U.S. Army's Long-Range Planning Estimate and Global Security Forecast, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization branch chief within the Asia/Americas Division.

"To foresee is to forewarn" is his motto. "I love to look into the future and be the first to warn others that something will happen if a given situation persists," Goldman said.

Among his many accomplishments, Goldman has had several magazine articles and short papers published. He contributed several chapters to various intelligence products and wrote a series of newspaper articles on "The Role of Intelligence in U.S. Foreign Policy" for the *Assabet Valley News*, Acton, Mass.

*(Staff Sgt. Anita Meginn, ITAC, Washington, D.C.)*

## 751st's, 527th's Dining Facilities Rate "M-m-m Good!"

Two INSCOM units have nominated their respective dining facilities for the Department of the Army's 26th Annual Phillip A. Connelly Awards program for Excellence in Army Food Service.

The 751st MI Battalion, 501st MI Brigade, Camp Humphreys, Korea, has nominated its Flaming Dragon Dining Facility as being the best in the large category. The battalion cites the "terrific effort" put forward in rehabilitating the facility. New furniture and equipment were installed while the staff continued to provide superb meals to INSCOM soldiers this past year.

"The chain of command has invested a wealth of work into upgrading and remodeling their dining facility," said Col. Roderick J. Isler, brigade commander. "As a direct result of their dedicated efforts, they have greatly contributed to building the morale and esprit de corps of all soldiers who subsist in this superb establishment."

Capt. Kurt A. Schneider is the Flaming Dragon's foodservice officer, and Food Service Sergeant is Sgt. 1st Class Thomas A. Jackson.

In the small category competition, the 527th MI Battalion's Bavaria House was nominated for the Connelly by the 66th MI Brigade, Augsburg, Germany.

The freshly-painted facility serves as the community consolidated dining facility to Augsburg and hosts an average of 100 soldiers each meal. The staff is obtaining funds to fully decorate the dining area and to purchase new equipment. Thursday night is "Family Night" where soldiers can bring family members to dinner. Wednesday is "Soul Food Day" when the fare ranges from ribs and fried chicken to pork chops, cornbread and more.

2nd Lt. John Sabitini fills two roles as Bavaria House executive officer and food service officer. Sgt. 1st Class Valerie A. Scott-Dishroom is the food service sergeant. She has an associate's degree in food service management and holds a cook apprenticeship certificate.

Department of the Army inspections for the 26th Annual Connelly Excellence in Food Service awards will be held in May. The 527th will be evaluated May 24, with the 751st scheduled for a May 18 evaluation.

*(Ellen Camner)*

## Artist Earns Honorable Mention

Sgt. Maj. Suzanne Edwards, who is with the Tactical Maintenance Branch of DCSLOG, INSCOM, Fort Belvoir, Va., was awarded an honorable mention in the All Army Art Contest.

Her winning entry, entitled "Watchful Guardian," was entered in the *Group I, (Novice) Category C — Waterbase* field.

Edwards had advanced to the All Army competition after placing second in the Military District of Washington Fine Arts Contest in both the watercolor and novice categories.

The sergeant major started painting seriously when she was a first sergeant at the Noncommissioned Officers' Academy at Fort Devens, Mass. She has progressed rapidly since then, and now assists in watercolor classes at the local arts and crafts shop. She also does special request paintings for coworkers and family members.

Edwards intends to continue competing in military art contests and broadening her horizons in art.

*(INSCOM PAO)*

# Imagery Training Programs Benefit Thousands Over Years

By Paul Williams

**T**he Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center is entering its 18th year of providing imagery intelligence training through INSCOM's Readiness Training program.

Conducted by its Imagery Directorate, ITAC's REDTRAIN program, specifically designed for the military occupational specialty 96D, Imagery Analyst, has trained thousands of soldiers and distributed hundreds of thousands of items in support of unit requirements.

ITAC's imagery training program started in 1976, offering only the Advanced Imagery Interpretation Workshop SPOTLIGHT course. Now ITAC

offers several training opportunities through its Field Support Branch: the AIIW SPOTLIGHT course, the Live Environment Training opportunity, the National Imagery Interpretability Rating Scale self-study course, and the AIIW secondary Imagery Dissemination course. All of ITAC's REDTRAIN courses are conducted at Bldg. 213, Washington, D.C., Navy Yard.

The focus of REDTRAIN is to provide realistic training in a live environment. Soldiers are required to actively research, produce, and acquire imagery products to satisfy their actual unit intelligence requirements. This approach provides authentic training that has the added benefit of satisfying many unit planning requirements.

## The AIIW SPOTLIGHT Course

The SPOTLIGHT program is designed to provide soldiers an introduction and orientation to national imagery intelligence. At the completion of this two-week course, soldiers are trained to research, collect, exploit and produce imagery products that satisfy the tactical commander's intelligence requirements.

The course involves tours of various facilities and support offices in Building 213. Students can search available imagery databases and produce imagery intelligence items to satisfy intelligence requirements generated by their own units. Soldiers are introduced to systems that include: the National Photographic Interpretation Center Database system, Image Data Exploitation system, and the ITAC Secondary Imagery Dissemination system. Soldiers also have the opportunity to become certified on the National Imagery Interpretability Rating Scale as part of this course.

## The LET Opportunity

Analysts who have completed the SPOTLIGHT course have the opportunity to remain or return to ITAC and conduct research for their unit under the LET opportunity. The analyst is provided a work space in the Field Support Branch and the complete use of ITAC and Building 213 facilities for up to 179 days. This independent work can include: collection coordination, imagery exploitation, research, or intelligence dissemination, all depending upon the unit's requirements.



Photos by Derrel Bright

Spec. Stephanie Dumont, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), receives assistance from Staff Sgt. Paul Johnson, ITAC Imagery Directorate, while conducting research on the NPIC Data System during a recent REDTRAIN SPOTLIGHT course at ITAC.





Pvt. Charles Ward, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), works at a light table exploiting imagery in support of a division requirement.

## The NIIRS Self-paced Study Course

NIIRS training is also offered, both as part of the SPOTLIGHT program and at Army installations, by special arrangement. This one-day training course is a self-paced study program ending with a certification test. The course is of particular benefit to analysts and collection managers involved in tasking national systems to meet unit requirements.

## The AIIW Secondary Imagery Dissemination Systems Course

The most recently added course to the ITAC program is the Secondary Imagery Dissemination Systems course. This five-day course provides the soldier with comprehensive

training on the entire process. Using the FORSCOM SID Software, the soldier is trained to digitize an image, prepare the annotation for the image, produce a National Imagery Transmission Format file and transmit the file. The workshop involves interfacing with ITAC imagery analysts while learning how to manipulate the system and understanding what type of support could be expected from ITAC during a unit's rotation into one of the combat training centers.

In addition to the training opportunities while at ITAC, there are many off-duty activities. Building 213 is located in southeast Washington, D.C., with easy access to the METRO rail system that provides transportation to any of the many tourist attractions or shopping districts in the area. There are several nearby hotels within the government per diem rate, and if

required, billeting can be arranged at Fort Myer, Va.

For further information or to make arrangements to attend any imagery training course offered at ITAC, call Sgt. 1st Class Sharon Lake or Staff Sgt. Paul Johnson at (202)479-1894 or (DSN) 335-2584. ✕

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*Mr. Williams is the chief, Field Support Branch of Operational Forces Division of Imagery Directorate, ITAC.*

# INSCOM Pen Pals Meet Face to Face

By Spc. Jeanne M. Colby

**A**fter months of writing letters back and forth, Spc. Robin L. King and Sgt. 1st Class Buenovenuta B. Negrette met for the first time on Feb. 25, 1994, since becoming pen pals.

INSCOM Command Sgt. Maj. James A. Johnson returned from a Somalia visit with a list of names after noticing a demand for mail. The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel at INSCOM Headquarters responded to that need by initiating a pen pal program with INSCOM soldiers located in Somalia.

DCSPER soldiers picked names out of a hat of soldiers based in Somalia. Negrette picked King's name and began writing. The first batch of letters was sent out as a group from DCSPER.

King, a Morse interceptor at the 201st MI Battalion at Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va., spent the longest time in Mogadishu, Somalia, of all INSCOM soldiers. She arrived in Somalia Sept. 4, 1993, and returned to Vint Hill Farms Feb. 16, 1994.

Gregory A. Loose, Deputy DCSPER, said during a welcome home ceremony, "We're glad you made it home. Welcome back."

"The letters helped keep morale

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***"Some soldiers would be happy to receive a letter, start to write a reply and then realize that the original letter didn't have a return address."***

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**— Spc. Robin L. King**

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Photo by Robert Bills

**Sgt. 1st Class Buenovenuta B. Negrette (left) welcomes her pen pal, Spc. Robin L. King (center), assisted by Gregory A. Loose, Deputy DCSPER.**

up," King said. "I'm glad Sgt. Negrette wrote to me and I finally got to meet her. I got letters from church groups and kids. I usually wrote to them to thank them for writing, but she wrote back after that.

"There wasn't much for soldiers to do except write letters on our off time. We were limited as to where we could go," she said. "It was fun, though, and I learned a lot of new things and worked with a lot of different equipment."

"I sent her care packages for Thanksgiving and Christmas. I called her first sergeant to find out what kind of things she needed," said Negrette, who was enthusiastic about finally meeting her pen pal.

Some DCSPER soldiers participating in the program never received a

reply; others became friends with their pen pals. "Some soldiers would be happy to receive a letter, start to write a reply and then realize that the original letter didn't have a return address," King said.

King's next project is moving with her unit to Fort Gordon, Ga., at the end of April. She is trying to go to airborne school and would like to go to Korea or Hawaii during her military service.

"I think I'd volunteer for another humanitarian mission if we went as a unit. I don't think I would go by myself, but you never know," she said.

---

*Spc. Colby is with INSCOM DCSOPS, Fort Belvoir, Va.*



# INSCOM Kid Appears on Nickelodeon

INSCOM family member Bethany Hennen talks to a technical crew in her quarters-turned-TV studio during a recent taping for Nickelodeon's nationally syndicated television show, "Nick News." The short segment follows another girl making a traumatic move from Florida to Illinois when her father loses his job. Hennen gives another view, talking about moving as a fact of life for military children and about various support systems available to them that can be of help.

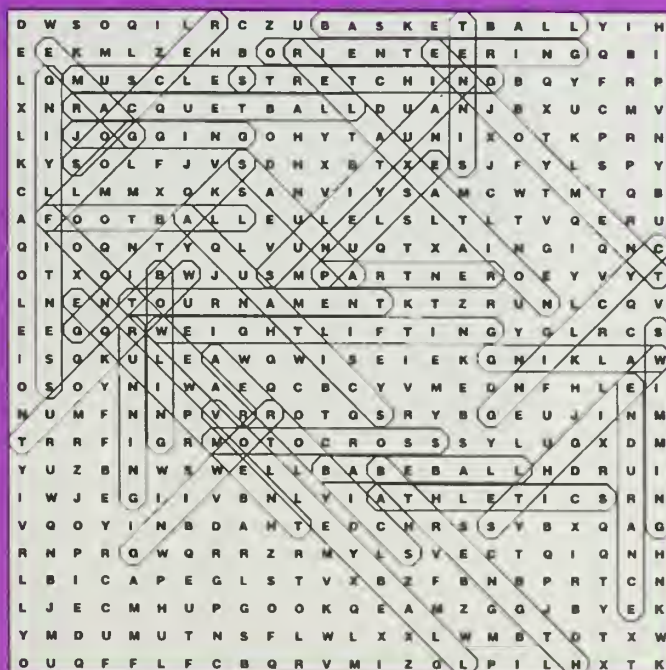
Due to its being syndicated, the show will be aired at different days, times and stations, depending on each market area, but at this time it is slated to run either May 7 or 8.

The 13-year-old daughter of Maj. Chris and Sue Hennen, both with INSCOM, is also due to be featured in *Soldiers'* magazine in an article reportedly on a similar subject. ✕

Photo by Pvt. Shirley A. Sohn



## Puzzle Solution Sports and Recreation



# Training Unit Puts Friendlies on Defense

By Maj. Richard A. Jodoin Jr.

**A**t 10 a.m., six Soviet infantry fighting vehicles depart from the motor pool in preparation for the next day's battle. Four Soviet BRDM-2s, carrying AT-5 anti-tank guided missiles, are already maneuvering in the battle area. Workers in the motor pool labor feverishly to prepare five Soviet personnel MTLBs and five MT-12 anti-tank guns for the battle.

But this is not the steppes of Eastern Europe. This is the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, Calif., and the motor pool and vehicles belong to the Foreign Materiel Intelligence Battalion's NTC Training Detachment.

Part of the Training Detachment's mission is to provide foreign vehicles to the National Training Center's opposing forces to use during battle play against visiting units that rotate through the center for warfare training. The unit has about 42 pieces of equipment, mostly from former Warsaw Pact countries.

The NTC Training Detachment is assigned to the Foreign Materiel Intelligence Battalion, 513th Military Intelligence Brigade, Intelligence and Security Command.

The mission to support the NTC has grown for the 16 soldiers in the detachment. With the success of the Gulf War and the changes in Europe, foreign vehicle availability to support the opposing forces program increased. This allows the detachment to field a variety of foreign combat vehicles, both in its operational fleet and in its well-known equipment display yard.

Although the detachment is located about 3,000 miles from its battalion headquarters in Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., FMIB retains

*Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Patty Case*



The National Training Center's opposing force uses a Soviet BMP 2 fighting vehicle as part of the war play.

(Below) A member of the Foreign Materiel Intelligence Battalion's NTC Training Detachment points out one of the foreign vehicles located in the Display Yard.

*Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Kenneth Beattie*



command and control. The detachment receives OPFOR foreign materiel for training mission tasking from the NTC commanding general through the 177th (SEP) Armor Brigade commander, both located at the NTC.

The detachment provides the NTC and the immediate geographic area with opposing forces program support. To accomplish this mission, the unit provides four types of training: foreign vehicle training; foreign weap-





Soviet-built equipment lines the NTC Training Detachment's Display Yard.

ons training; foreign equipment briefings, and support to Reserve technical intelligence units.

In addition to training, the detachment also provides up to depot-level maintenance on foreign weapons with its assigned small arms repairmen, and general support maintenance on foreign vehicles via a 13-man civilian maintenance contractor section.

Foreign vehicle training includes a 40-hour block of instruction on one of the foreign combat vehicles in the operational fleet. This course trains OPFOR soldiers on the capabilities, maintenance and safe operation of foreign vehicles. Each student must pass a written test as well as a road test.

The foreign weapons course is a week-long course that trains staff sergeants and above on how to assemble, disassemble and operate selected foreign weapons and to run a safe foreign weapons range.

The detachment also sends foreign weapons mobile training teams to other California installations, such as 29 Palms and Camp Pendleton, to train deploying Marines. A team also travels to Camp Roberts, Calif., to conduct annual Reserve forces training. Students must pass a written test prior to firing the weapons on the range.

Equipment briefings are also provided to units rotating through NTC.

The detachment's equipment display yard is located across from the draw yard. Over 10,000 Department of Defense personnel visit the display yard each year. It includes several Desert Storm vehicles and offers visitors an opportunity to view a variety of combat vehicles, towed artillery and crew-served weapons.

Detachment personnel provide an hour-long equipment briefing, which includes a foreign weapons display and tour of the equipment display yard. The yard is open to all soldiers during duty hours. In addition to rotational soldiers, the detachment provides briefings for both the NTC protocol and public affairs offices.

Finally, the detachment provides support to the U.S. Army Reserve Technical Intelligence forces in the immediate area. Currently, the detachment supports the technical intelligence sections of the 373rd Military Intelligence Battalion, Sacramento, Calif., and the 301st Military Intelligence Battalion, Pasadena, Texas. Whether a monthly drill or annual training, Reserve personnel are integrated into the detachment to work with active duty soldiers on foreign weapons and vehicles.

Besides NTC training support, the detachment conducts safety certifications and reconditioning of foreign

weapons for the detachment and other units possessing foreign weapons. The detachment's civilian contractor provides up to general support maintenance on foreign vehicles. With the limited availability of foreign repair parts, the detachment established a program to contract local vendors for fabricated parts. This helps to ensure they maintain the authentic look of real foreign vehicles on the NTC's battlefield.

Since the detachment's activation, its training support has greatly enhanced soldiers' knowledge of foreign equipment, helping to ensure that U.S. forces achieve decisive victory on tomorrow's battlefield. ✕

*Maj. Jodoin is the former NTC Training Detachment commander. He is currently the 177th (SEP) Armor Brigade's S2, Fort Irwin, Calif.*

# 902nd MI Group Pushes-up into Spring

Your arms start to quiver as you try to strain out the last push-up. You feel the death quivers begin, a sign of muscle failure, as your inner voice asks, "Why are you doing this?"

Well, spring is here and it's time for the semiannual Army physical fitness test. The 902nd Military Intelligence Group, Fort George G. Meade, Md., is no exception, as the soldiers sweat, strain and push their way through the test.

Photo by Spc. Margaret M. Spath



Photo by Spc. Glenn W. Suggs



(Above, left) They're off! Members of the 902nd Military Intelligence Group, Fort George G. Meade, Md., go for the gold in the running portion of their semiannual Army Physical Fitness Test.

(Above, right) Practice makes for perfect scores.

(Right) Sgt. Jules Trevor, Spc. Devol Jasmin, Spc. Brian Jenkins and Spc. Bernard Algarin celebrate their successes in the APFT.

Photo by Spc. Margaret M. Spath





Photo by Spc. Margaret M. Spath



A 902nd soldier (above) knocks out her push-ups in good form.

Soldiers know the importance of warming up and stretching for optimal performance. Staff Sgt. Christopher Nastav (right), and Sgt. Belinda Rhodes (below, right) get ready to be all that they can be — at least as far as the APFT is concerned!

(Below) The ranks at the front of the pack are considerably thinned.

Photo by Spc. Glenn W. Suggs



Photo by Spc. Margaret M. Spath



Photo by Spc. Glenn W. Suggs



# Secret Intelligence Agency Goes on Display

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By Sgt. 1st Class Steve Barrett

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A former motel once known for buffet lunches and dinner theaters now displays the U.S. military's cryptological history.

When the Colony Seven Motel, near the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and Fort George G. Meade, Md., closed in 1990, the National Security Agency bought the building to house some unclassified supplies and documents.

It also served as a "buffer area" between the parkway and some of the security-conscious agency's main buildings.

Four years later, the motel's dining room, bar and hotel lobby hold the National Cryptological Museum. The museum, which publicly opened recently, is dedicated to the science of cryptology — the world of codes and ciphers.

Just the idea of an NSA public museum was impossible a few years ago, according to Jack Ingram, museum curator. He said most of the agency's buildings have controlled access, restricting visits to employees and special guests.

When the agency decided to renovate the motel for further use, the history department put in a bid for the museum. "We had all this wonderful material and a story to tell," Ingram said, "but we never had a place to show it."

For Ingram, a 31-year NSA veteran who has served as a security analyst and instructor, the museum's creation was perfectly timed. He said a change in "openness" in the Bush and Clinton administrations downgraded some agency activities. "It allowed us to take previously unavailable materials from storage and display our story in the museum," he said.

Ingram and former colleague, Earl Coats, started work last April. "We didn't have much to get this place started," Ingram said. "The actual renovation was already contracted, but we had to rely on a lot of in-house help to get things built and printed."

They also were fortunate to receive a few handouts from the Smithsonian Institution. Most of the museum's display cases came from the Smithsonian Museum of African Art, which had received new ones. The Historical Electronics Museum, near Baltimore, donated three other cases.

Most of the museum rests in what was the motel dining room. Displays range from old cryptology books dating back to 1526 to decoding devices and equipment used during American military conflicts.

The largest exhibit is the collection of Enigma ciphering machines. The Enigma system, created by the Germans in the early 20th century, was patented in the United States and developed for commercial use.

Germany removed Enigma from commercial markets when the Third Reich came to power. The Nazis modified the system and used it during Adolf Hitler's reign. They considered its codes unbreakable.

Unknown to the Germans, however, a trio of Polish mathematicians, combined with British and American cryptologists, broke the Enigma code. Creating a deciphering machine known simply as "the bombe," the Allies decoded most Axis Enigma transmissions.

As a result, the Allies sank most of Germany's submarine fleet and planned their attacks at Midway and Normandy based on intercepted transmissions. Ingram said the National Security Agency owns the only bombe

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*"We didn't have much to get this place started. ... we had to rely on a lot of in-house help to get things built and printed."*

— Jack Ingram,  
museum curator

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remaining from World War II. It is currently on loan to the Smithsonian.

Another significant device is the American Sigaba machine. Ingram called it the strongest cryptography machine during World War II, because its code was never broken.

Although many codes in World War II were electromechanical, other codes worked well. Another unbroken code was the Marine Corps' spoken Navajo Code, and it has its place in the museum as well.

Used in the Pacific, the Navajo Code was nothing more than replacing English words with Navajo, a language known to few outside the Indian nation. "There were about 420 Navajos who handled messages, and it was first used at Guadalcanal," said Ingram. "It drove the Japanese nuts."

Ingram added that the Marines knew the modern terms needed in a battle environment, and Navajos came up with the usable terms. "You can call it a code because you're replacing one word with another," he said. "This was not a true code, but it worked very well."





The National Cryptological Museum at Fort Meade, Md., opened to the public December 1993.

Other displays depict the agency's role in national defense. These include tributes to American cryptologists William F. Friedman and Herbert O. Yardley, and a Cray XMP-24 computer, used by the agency from 1983 until last year.

An American flag dominates a tribute to 34 members of the USS Liberty who died in an errant Israeli attack during the 1967 Six-Day War. The Israelis mistook the Liberty for an Egyptian vessel. The fatalities included Allen Blue, one of two NSA members on board.

Also on display is a carved wooden seal of the United States, presented by Soviet schoolchildren to U.S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman in 1946. The seal, mounted in the ambassador's office for six years, had a microphone inside.

Besides the exhibits, the museum offers a reference library for visiting scholars that allows students and researchers to review information released by federal Freedom of Information Act guidelines. Ingram

said many local scholars have already taken advantage of the museum for cryptology papers and lectures.

Ingram said the museum hasn't much room for growth. The old motel rooms serve as office space for contract firms. The motel's former kitchen, a storage area now, may become another display area. "We've got about 7,000 items we can display here, with many stored in a warehouse," Ingram said. "We'll try to rotate many of those items here frequently."

As for business, the museum is slowly getting customers. It originally opened to agency personnel in July 1993 for a test period. This allowed the historians to practice presentations, make modifications to the museum and prepare for the grand opening in December.

Various newspapers and local television stories have prompted calls from tour groups and local schools for tours. Ingram added the Baltimore-Washington Chamber of Commerce is also promoting the museum to its visitors.

Ingram, who still teaches courses at the agency, is the only full-time museum staffer. He hopes former agency employees will volunteer to help handle the tour requests — nearly 2,000 visitors have passed through the museum doors since its opening, and business is expected to increase as warm weather approaches.

The National Cryptological Museum is open weekdays from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. From Washington, take the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, I-295, to the Maryland Route 32 exit.

From Baltimore, take I-95 to the Route 32 exit and head east toward Fort Meade. The museum is located behind a Shell gas station on Colony Seven Road.

For more information on hours and the museum, call Ingram at (301) 688-5849. ☒

*Sgt. 1st Class Barrett is a writer with American Forces Information Service.*

# 470th Played Key Role in Panama Canal Security

On July 12, 1944, the 470th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment was constituted in the Army of the United States and was activated at Quarry Heights, Panama Canal Zone, on July 31, 1944.

It had an authorized strength of 10 officers, five warrant officers, and 62 enlisted men. The detachment was assigned to the Caribbean Defense Command.

The counterintelligence mission assumed by the 470th CIC Detachment upon activation in 1944, dates back to the 1920s. Because of the strategic importance of the canal to this country, the need for counterintelligence protection in the Canal Zone was recognized comparatively early. In July 1922, two enlisted members of the Corps of Intelligence Police (CIP) were sent to the Canal Zone at the request of the Panama Canal Department. They were apparently assigned to check on strangers in Panamanian villages and the traffic in explosives in Panama, and to investigate persons suspected of subversive activities.

Despite repeated efforts by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Panama Canal Department, for enlargement of the CIP in its area, expansion was slow, and only four agents were working out of headquarters at Quarry Heights as late as 1940.

War in Europe accelerated the expansion of the CIP in Panama. Mounting defense construction in Panama was largely responsible for the increased work load of CIP and the corresponding growth in size of the Panama detachment. More and more civilian contractors and employees had to be cleared for important military projects, and each new defense estab-

lishment multiplied the threat of Axis espionage and sabotage.

By April 1942, 59 agents were assigned to the Canal Zone, and the detachment had been divided into two field offices, one located over the railroad station in Panama City and the other in the Post Office at Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone. As the unit expanded, additional field offices were added. An effort to centralize the expanding Counter Intelligence Corps assets in the Canal Zone culminated in the activation of the 470th CIC Detachment in July 1944.

Prior to World War II, counterintelligence operations in the Panama Canal Zone were restricted primarily to routine security matters. War changed that. One of the functions that war thrust upon the detachment was travel control of air and ship passengers, which netted a wealth of positive intelligence throughout the war.

On July 25, 1949, the detachment moved to Fort Amador, Panama. A significant internal reorganization occurred within the 470th CIC Detachment on Sept. 27, 1949. An additional 26 personnel were assigned for the purpose of providing support to the commander in chief, Caribbean Command. The 470th, itself, was assigned to the commanding general, U.S. Army Caribbean — USARCARIB. This element became known as Special Unit, 470th CIC Detachment, and handled investigations exclusive of those on military reservations. On Nov. 23, 1951, the 470th was allotted to the Regular Army. In October 1952, a second reorganization took place, and the 470th was placed under the operational control of the commander in chief, Caribbean Command, although

it remained assigned to the USARCARIB. This eliminated the need for the special unit, but, at the same time, necessitated an internal provisional CIC unit to be under the operational control of the USARCARIB and to operate within military installations. Although a part of the 470th CIC Detachment, the provisional CIC unit acted as a separate organization. Later these distinctions were dropped to promote greater administrative efficiency.

On Jan. 1, 1957, an augmentation unit, Research Unit 7431, was assigned to the 470th; this unit was later redesignated as the Security Service Detachment on April 1, 1958, and as Augmentation, 470th Military Intelligence Corps Detachment, on Sept. 25, 1964.

The detachment was redesignated on July 25, 1961, as the 470th Intelligence Corps Detachment. On June 6, 1963, the U.S. Army Caribbean Defense Command was replaced by the U.S. Army Forces, Southern Command, and the detachment was reassigned to the new command. By Sept. 14, 1964, the unit was again redesignated as the 470th Intelligence Corps Group.

On Nov. 13, 1964, the following units were assigned to the 470th INTC Group: 471st INTC Detachment, Fort Brooke, Puerto Rico; 508th MI Detachment, Fort Amador; and 610th INTC Detachment, Fort Gulick, Panama. By 1973 the last of these units had been either inactivated or reassigned.

Because of the discontinuance of the Intelligence Corps, on Oct. 15, 1966, the unit was once more redesignated as the 470th Military Intelligence Group. In 1974, the 470th was




reassigned to the U.S. Forces Command, and on Jan. 1, 1977, to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.

On April 1, 1977, the INSCOM Detachment, Southern Command, at Fort Clayton, Panama Canal Zone, was assigned to the 470th, and by Oct. 1, 1977, the detachment had been relocated to Fort Amador and its mission integrated into the MI Group. This integration spelled the first significant attempt among INSCOM units to fulfill the parent organization's charter of providing multidiscipline support. The INSCOM Detachment, Southern Command, was formally discontinued on Nov. 14, 1970. For its efforts, the 470th MI Group was named the 1977 recipient of the Travis Trophy, awarded annually to the outstanding service cryptologic unit.

The terms of the new canal treaties with Panama implemented Oct. 1, 1977, directed that all U.S. office space at Fort Amador would be transferred. The 470th completed its move from Fort Amador, Panama Canal Zone, to Fort Clayton, Panama, on Oct. 1, 1979. On Sept. 1, 1981, Detachment C., 470th MI Group, was formed as an internal organization upon which a separate field station could emerge, and on Jan. 20, 1982, its personnel were relocated to Galeta Island, Republic of Panama. On Oct. 1, 1982, the detachment was discontinued, and the U.S. Army Field Station Panama organized as a separate unit. On Jan. 1, 1998, the field station was redesignated as the 747th Military Intelligence Battalion.

On Oct. 1, 1987, the group was reorganized and redesignated as the 470th Military Intelligence Brigade. The Brigade was awarded a battle streamer for Operation Just Cause, Dec. 20, 1989, to Jan. 31, 1990.

The 470th Military Intelligence Brigade celebrates its Unit Day on Oct. 15 after that day in 1966 on which the brigade received its present and most meaningful organizational structure. 



## 470th Military Intelligence Brigade

*"Truth, Security, Loyalty"*

**Established:** Oct. 15, 1966 (Redesigned a brigade on Oct. 1, 1987)

**Location:** Headquarters – Corozal, Republic of Panama

**Personnel:** 75 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment) 1,250 (brigade total)

**Mission:** To conduct regional human and signals intelligence collection, counterintelligence, and imagery analysis in support of U.S. Southern Command and national agencies.

### 308th Military Intelligence Battalion

*"Guardians of the Americas"*

**Established:** October 17, 1991

**Location:** Corozal, Republic of Panama

Howard Air Force Base, Republic of Panama

**Personnel:** 300

**Mission:** To conduct all source intelligence, analysis and production, electronic warfare operations and imagery exploitation in support of the U.S. Southern Command.

### 310th Military Intelligence Battalion

*"Always Alert"*

**Established:** October 17, 1991

**Location:** Corozal, Republic of Panama

Albrook Air Force Station, Republic of Panama

**Personnel:** 200

**Mission:** To conduct human intelligence and counterintelligence in support of U.S. Army South and U.S. Southern Command.

### 747th Military Intelligence Battalion

*"Truth, Security, Loyalty"*

**Established:** October 1, 1982

**Location:** Galeta Island, Republic of Panama

**Personnel:** 150

**Mission:** To provide field station support to U.S. Southern Command and national agencies.

### Military Intelligence Battalion (Low Intensity)

*"Guardians in Peace, Hunters in War"*

**Established:** Oct. 1, 1987; Assigned to 513th MI Brigade, attached to 470th Brigade.

**Location:** Naval Training Center, Orlando, Fla.

**Personnel:** 550

**Mission:** To conduct aerial intelligence collection, production and reporting in support of U.S. Southern Command and national agencies.

# Bright Star Shines in Egyptian Setting

**T**he exercise “Bright Star” afforded members of the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade, Fort Monmouth, N.J., an opportunity to conduct training in an exotic location—Egypt.

Brigade participants included representatives from the Foreign Materiel Intelligence Battalion, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; the 201st MI Battalion, Vint Hill Farms Station, Va.; and the 202d and 297th MI Battalions from Fort Monmouth, N.J. Despite the 513th’s ambitious exercise agenda — which provided training opportunities in the areas of technical intelligence operations, counterpart training, intelligence production and counterintelligence — soldiers still found some time to take in the local sites.

For the soldiers of the 513th, Bright Star not only shines as a opportunity for valuable training, it illuminates a land and people far from home.

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*Information for this article was taken from the Mirage, the publication of the 513th MI Brigade, Fort Monmouth, N.J.*

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(Above) Many visitors take in the site of the holy mosque.

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(Right) A member of the Allied Forces films FMIB soldier, Staff Sgt. Larry Wigham, during a disassembly of the M16 rifle.

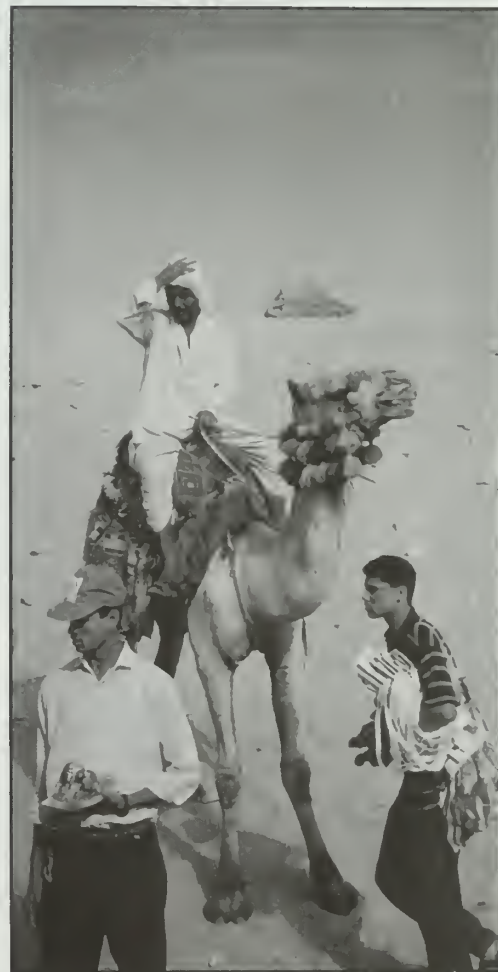






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(Left) A young girl weaves a blanket in the marketplace.



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(Above) A common sight greeting Bright Star Soldiers — vendors peddle their wares near ancient pyramids.



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(Left) Bright Star soldiers work under hot, arid conditions to install a ground rod.

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# New ID Card Procedure Nears Acceptance

By Sgt. 1st Class Steve Barrett

Six months into testing, Defense officials are pleased with the process for issuing new identification cards to uniformed service personnel and their family members.

Project officials working with DoD's Personnel and Readiness Office predict the card will phase in throughout the department when the test concludes shortly.

During the test, officials issued over 104,000 new identification cards to active duty, Reserve Component and retired personnel and their family members.

DoD started last October with 10 U.S. test sites. It added nine sites, including personnel offices in Mannheim and Ramstein, Germany, in January.

The new card is the same size as a standard credit card, allowing better storage in wallets. The front is similar to the old card. It shows a digitalized black and white photograph, rank, Social Security number, signature and expiration date.

Also on the front is the Seal of the United States and the military service seal.

The back is different. Besides printed personal information, such as height, weight, blood type and birth date, the card has two bar codes. One supplies basic identification information, while the other contains all information printed on the card, including the photograph.

By running the card under a scanner, officials can retrieve data automatically. The card can serve as a key to access databases for a wide range of applications. The military departments are planning to use the card for equipment issue and control, manifesting and numerous other routine activities.

Ken Scheflen, director of the Defense Manpower Data Center, said the card will hold only basic personal information on the servicemember, not a complete personnel history.

He added there were security and operations concerns in deciding what

terfeiterers in foreign countries have used fake cards for installation and facilities access. "One goal of the new cards is to put amateur counterfeiters out of business," he said.

Officials said card acceptance has not been a major problem. Servicemembers are gradually introducing it into post and base exchange facilities and exposing the card to foreign installations overseas.

Although there have been relatively few problems during the test, the major concern has been with handling the demand for the new card.

Program management is concerned by the possibility of flooding test sites with new card issues.

"The intent of the program is to replace old cards as they expire," said Scheflen. "We want to proceed with business as usual." At some point they will call in the remaining cards for replacement, focusing first on the active duty population.

Servicemembers get new cards when they reenlist or get promoted, or when their cards are lost or destroyed. Family

member and active duty enlisted cards renew every four years and will convert when they expire. However, officials said, many people are coming into facilities just to get the new card. ✕



Photo by Rudi Williams

Spc. James E. White of Fort Belvoir, Va., shows the back and front of the new military identification card. The two bar codes contain basic information on each servicemember, including a digitalized photograph.

went on the card. "You've got to remember that to the active duty population, the ID card is the Geneva Convention Card," said Scheflen. "It goes into a battlefield environment and is to be surrendered to an enemy of the United States. You don't want to put much information on that sort of document.

Another concern in defining the new card was counterfeiting. Coun-

*Sgt. 1st Class Barrett is a writer for the American Forces Information Service.*

# *D-Day Invasion:* **OVERLORD Turns Tide**

By Dr. John P. Finnegan

*Note:* This article is continued from *Assaulting the Fortress: Planning for Operation OVERLORD*, INSCOM Journal, April 1994.

**O**peration OVERLORD, in the planning stages since the summer of 1941, got into gear December 1943 after a two-year delay due in part to logistical problems. Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower was selected to be the Supreme Allied Commander; British General Bernard

*The code breakers of Bletchley Park had provided the Allied High Command with unparalleled intelligence on the dispositions and intentions of the enemy. Everything was under control. Everything except the weather.*

Law Montgomery was Eisenhower's ground commander-designate and deputy commander.

June 1944 was the target date for the Allied invasion. Western Normandy was selected as the invasion point, as it offered fewer defenses, good beaches, and a chance for the invaders to get speedy access to the port of Cherbourg.

Initial planning had a three-division front, supported by two brigades of airborne troops funneling through a 25-mile-wide beachhead.

Eisenhower and Montgomery demanded that the initial landing be made on a wider front with more troops. Five divisions would land in the first wave on a 50-mile front, with three airborne divisions going ahead to pave the way. The extension of the landing front would allow troops to land at the base of the Cotentin Peninsula and increase the chances of making an early capture of Cherbourg.

More landing craft would be needed to support the expanded assault, and the U.S. Navy was persuaded to give up three months of its production run on these vessels. To ensure that NEPTUNE (the assault landing portion of OVERLORD) would be executed with sufficient force, the target date was put back a month, and ANVIL, a Mediterranean landing originally scheduled to take place at the same time as OVERLORD, postponed further.

Further steps were taken to refine the operation. To penetrate the crust of the German beach defenses, armor would be useful. To spearhead the Allied assault, Eisenhower ordered hundreds of Sherman tanks to be fitted with flotation screens and a dual drive arrangement that would allow them to

swim. A massive air campaign was launched against German communications, and at Eisenhower's insistence, British and American strategic bombers were temporarily placed under his command to lend their weight to the aerial assault. In April, the U.S. Navy was finally induced to provide more than the absolute minimum of support to OVERLORD and assign an American task force of three battleships, three cruisers, and 40 destroyers to provide fire support on D-Day. Across the choppy waters of the English Channel, the forces of the French Resistance were placed on alert.

The massive preparations for OVERLORD were doubly screened by secrecy and by deception. The Germans knew that an invasion was coming, but not the time or the place. Great care was taken to ensure they did not find out. Details of the invasion plan were tightly held; counterintelligence agents rifled unlocked desks and watched for indiscreet conversations in the pubs; and as the invasion date approached, the British Isles were effectively sealed off.

An enormous deception operation was undertaken, primarily designed to fool the Germans into the belief that the Allied assault would fall upon the Pas de Calais. Dummy encampments and fake radio nets were set up in Eastern England. The British had already captured the entire German espionage apparatus in their country, and this was used to send back misleading information. Allied air superiority effectively prevented aerial reconnaissance by the Luftwaffe. And the Allies could gauge the German reaction to the deception operations by means of a truly secret weapon: Bletchley Park, the British code-



breaking center that had mastered the secrets of the German Enigma cipher machine and could now read the enemy's communications.

And so when Montgomery briefed the full Allied contingency at St. Paul's School in London in May 1944, he could speak with confidence. Planning for OVERLORD had been masterful. Resources to mount a successful operation were all in place. The Allies enjoyed complete superiority at sea and in the air; masses of troops stood ready to pour onto the beachhead once it had been established. The code breakers of Bletchley Park had provided the Allied High Command with unparalleled intelligence on the dispositions and intentions of the enemy. Everything was under control.

Everything except the weather. NEPTUNE — the assault phase of OVERLORD — was a delicate clockwork mechanism, and it would not function well in the rain. Allied planners had established a fixed set of lunar, tidal and meteorological requirements for a successful operation. The airborne forces, landing at night, needed a full moon. The seaborne assault forces would land just after daybreak, but their landing would have to be timed to coincide with the half tide. The Normandy beaches were covered with obstacles designed to rip the bottoms out of landing craft and would be completely submerged and concealed at high tide. Only three days in any given month met these prerequisites. The moon and tides dictated that June 5, 1944, would be the first prac-



tical invasion date. However, weather conditions still further constrained the possibilities of mounting NEPTUNE. An amphibious operation could only be mounted in a relatively calm sea, and visibility had to be good to allow airdrops and accurate fire support. Good weather had to continue for at least four more days in order for supplies to be brought in over the beaches. The odds of securing June weather in Normandy that met all of these requirements were one in 13. Still, for the whole month of May the weather was fine, a good omen for success.

June started off dull and gray, a bad omen. Eisenhower and his staff were now established at a forward headquarters at Southwick House near the invasion port of Portsmouth. For the moment, the most important member of Ike's staff was Royal Air Force Group Capt. J.M. Stagg, the chief meteorologist.

On June 2 he reported, "The situation was not what we hoped for." At 4:15 in the morning on June 4, the day before the scheduled operation, Stagg predicted high winds and low cloud cover for the following day. Some

ships were already at sea; the main landing forces were about to sail in two hours.

This forced a truly agonizing command decision on Eisenhower. The mechanism for NEPTUNE / OVERLORD had been set in motion, and it would be almost impossible to stop it for long or ratchet it back. The assault troops had all been briefed and were aboard their small landing craft; the billets that they had just left were

already occupied by troops of the follow-on waves. In the chilly pre-dawn hours, the Supreme Commander made his choice. The invasion would be postponed and the ships recalled.

By 11 a.m. on the 4th of June, the Admiralty had issued a gale warning for ships in the Irish Sea. At 9 p.m. that night, when the next staff meeting at Southwick House took place, it was still raining. But this time, Stagg was a little more optimistic. There had been "rapid and unexpected developments." The overall weather pattern was disturbed, but conditions on the morning of June 6 might be acceptable. The staff was inclined to make use of this window of opportunity to launch the invasion.

As Eisenhower put it, "The question is, just how long can you hang this operation on the end of a limb and let it hang there?" As the meeting ended, Eisenhower went over to Stagg and said, "Don't bring us any more bad news." He didn't. At the next morning's conference, the sky was beginning to clear, and Stagg was even more optimistic. Eisenhower listened

see D-DAY, page 29

# Phones and Cars Drifting Out of Control

**I**t's probably happened to you. The car ahead seems to be drifting into your lane. You slow down, maybe honk your horn, and then pass the car only to find that the driver is totally absorbed in a telephone conversation.

Representatives of the cellular phone industry would have you believe that cellular phones are the greatest invention since the safety belt for promoting road safety. Cellular phones can lead to more timely reporting of roadside problems such as accidents, drunk drivers, stalled vehicles, and other emergencies. Mobile phones can, however, create safety hazards in themselves by distracting drivers who frequently have one hand on the wheel, one hand on the phone, and their minds on something other than the road ahead and defensive driving tactics.



A national research group recently developed an interactive driving simulator to test the effects of phone usage while driving. Their research determined that a direct correlation exists between a driver's age and his ability to talk on the phone (or manually tune in a radio) while driving. The older the driver, the more the driver's ability is impaired in completing these tasks.

Research also revealed that where the phone is mounted has an effect on the probability of an accident occurring. If the cellular phone is positioned more in line with a driver's line of sight (e.g., on the dash, facing down the road), the driver is less prone to becoming distracted from road hazards.

In this day of modern technology, a cellular phone can be just what the doctor ordered. Just remember, you might save precious minutes but, in the process, lose your life. Defensive driving is still your best call. ☘

*Taken from Countermeasure, published by the U.S. Army Safety Center, which adapted it from the Fort Eustis Wheel.*

## Safety Awareness Tops Safety Day Activities

Staff Sgt. Mack J. Jennings, a 532nd Military Intelligence Battalion, 501st MI Brigade mechanic, conducts a class on winter driving safety as part of the battalion's January Safety Day program. The four-hour program was designed to increase safety awareness, safety in Korea and safety statistics. Events included briefings by the battalion commander, Lt. Col. Harold L. Bakken, and Command Sgt. Maj. Bobby R. Lawrence, along with round robin safety classes on various equipment. Company-level awards ceremonies for recipients of the drivers' and mechanics' badges rounded out the day's activities.

Photo by E. M. Anthony III





# Strange Occurrences Follow Chemical Accident

Chief Warrant Officer John E. Purcell and Staff Sgt. Charles B. Cook wrote a series of articles about the continuing adventures of the now-Pfc. Smiff for the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade's newsletter, *Mirage*. In our last episode, Smiff had uploaded a secret document onto a computer bulletin board. This is the final episode to be reprinted.

By Chief Warrant Officer John E. Purcell and Staff Sgt. Charles B. Cook

Pfc. Smiff was informed that he was going to be recommended for trial by general court-martial and drove out to Newark Bay in the area of a few chemical factories where he often goes to think. While there, one of the chemical factories exploded and sprayed him with all kinds of chemicals. When Smiff inhaled the fumes from the toxic chemicals, he felt light-headed and passed out.

Awhile later, Smiff awoke and without realizing it, a strange metamorphosis had taken place, and he found himself on the third floor of the unit to which he was assigned.

"Smiff, are you all right?" asked Sgt. Jones. "You look a little green."

"Ah'm fine, Ah think. Where am I?" Smiff asked.

"Watta ya mean, where are you? This is the new job you got after you got court-martialed ... in the SCIF ... remember?"

Smiff replied, "Wattsa SCIF?"

"Oh, man!" Jones said. "They told me you were weird; I just didn't know how weird. Are you sure you're all right?"

"Who? Me?" Smiff asked.

"Wow!" Jones exclaimed. "Man, just run this diskette over to the Operations Office in the other building," the sergeant said as he handed a five-and-a-quarter-inch diskette to Smiff. Just as Smiff took the diskette from Jones, Jones turned his back and began walk-

ing away. At that moment, Smiff's vision began to blur. The room started spinning, and Smiff grew to three times his normal size.

Jones was suddenly startled by a loud, deep, cold steel voice from behind him.

*You there, stop! This diskette cannot leave this SCIF!*" the voice said. *"It is not properly marked, nor has permission been granted to relocate it outside this SCIF!"*

"Ahh!" screamed Jones, as he spun around to face the speaker. In place of Smiff appeared a giant of a man who was three times the size of Smiff. The giant man's battle dress uniform was razor sharp. His chest expanded to three times its normal size, leaving a V-shaped appearance. The name tape over the right pocket had big, black bold letters spelling the name, "PUTERMAN."

*Sgt. Jones, through the use of my enhanced, bit-mapped vision, I see that*

*you are the Computer Security Officer for this computer. Further, see that you have loaded a game onto that computer. As the CSO you know that loading games on a government-owned/controlled automated information system is illegal, the cold voice continued. You should read your accreditation packet again, if you have not already done so!*

Jones, utterly unable to believe his eyes, screamed loudly for Capt. Lincoln, the unit commander. As Lincoln ran into the office to see what the commotion was all about, he observed that Jones was very pale — excited and wide-eyed — with a look of total disbelief and fright on his face.

"Sir, Smiff blew up like a comic book super hero and was talking about properly marking diskettes reading 'creditations and stuff like that, and ... and ... and even his name tag changed!" exclaimed Jones. When Lincoln looked at Smiff, he appeared to him to be his same ol' simple self.

"Mmm," said the company commander. "Maybe it's time you took some leave Sgt. Jones. ... Do you drink, or something like that?" asked Lincoln.

"But, Sir, the guy blew up!" exclaimed Jones.

"Just take the leave, Jones. I'll see you in about a week. And, by the way, your hallucination sounds like good advice. Try following it." ✂



# Ready at a Moment's Notice

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*"The United States Army cannot go to war without the National Guard and Reserve units. For we really need them. For we have created a total dependence on the Guard and Reserve, therefore, they must be up to strength."*

— Gen. Edward C. Meyer,  
Former Army Chief of Staff

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By 1st Lt. Susan Westberg and Lt. Col. Warren Snyder

**T**he decision to put Operation Desert Shield in motion brought about an event that has not occurred in almost 40 years. Not since the Korean conflict in 1951-1953 have U.S. Army Reservists been mobilized in such great numbers.

We in INSCOM, along with those in other Army agencies involved in mobilizing Reservists, had the opportunity to learn more from this experience than ever before. To get a better understanding of the mobilization effort, it helps to become familiar with how the U.S. Army Reserve is organized and the ways in which Reservists can contribute in a crisis situation.

There are three major categories of the Reserve Component: The Ready Reserve, the Standby Reserve, and the Retired Reserve. Members of all three categories are subject to involuntary recall to active duty to augment the active force in time of war or national emergency. Title 10 of the U.S. Code provides the authority for the president and/or Congress to activate Reservists in accordance with a predetermined level of mobilization. Depending on the type and degree of national emergency and the level of mobilization required, Reservists are normally called up on the above-listed order of precedence as the supply of qualified personnel in each RC category is exhausted.

Within each of the three major categories, there are subcategories that better define the amount of participation by its members as required by law. The Ready Reserve is made up of units and individuals that are part of either the Selected Reserve or the In-

dividual Ready Reserve. The selected Reserve consists of those units and individuals designated by the Army as so essential to initial wartime missions that they have priority over all other Reserves and are in an active status. There are three groups that comprise the Selected Reserve, and they are the Active Guard/Reserve, Troop Program Unit, and Individual Mobilization Augmentee.

The AGR program consists of selected personnel who serve on active duty full-time. Their mission is to increase the mobilization readiness of the Army Reserve worldwide. They also support many Active Component commands to coordinate Reserve matters. A perfect example of this is the Director Reserve Affairs at Headquarters, INSCOM, Fort Belvoir, Va.

Most AGRs can be found at the TPUs, or Reserve units, where they provide continuous administrative and training support to keep the units going. Title 10, U.S. Code, calls for the formation of TPUs and states that unit members must train together as a unit. Members are required by this law to attend monthly paid training assemblies and to perform two weeks of annual training each fiscal year. The AC knows them better as "weekend warriors."

The IMA program allows qualified personnel to be assigned to critical wartime positions on the AC Mobilization Table of Distribution Allowances. IMA soldiers perform a minimum of two weeks of annual training with the assigned AC organization to prepare them to fill that position if called up during a national emergency.



INSCOM currently has approximately 1,000 IMA positions throughout the command that are managed by the Reserve Affairs Office, INSCOM; and by the Army Reserve Personnel Center in St. Louis. In contrast to the Selected Reserve, the IRR is just one giant pool of individual reservists used to bring both AC and RC units up to strength during mobilization and as replacements in combat theaters. The only requirements for these Reservists are that they are military occupational specialty qualified and report for one day of active duty each year to be screened.

The Standby Reserve is made up of individuals who maintain a military affiliation without being in the Ready Reserve. They are not required to perform training or to be in units and can only be recalled to active duty when a national emergency is declared by Congress. As pointed out earlier, the members of this group would be activated only when no other qualified personnel in the Ready Reserve are available. Members of the Standby Reserve include key employees of the federal government whose departure would seriously impair the activities of their agency, graduate students, and those with medical disqualifications. Most have completed their active and Reserve military obligation.

The last major category, the Retired Reserve, consists of individuals who retired from the Army with 20 or more years of active federal service or those who have completed at least 20 "good" years of Reserve (and possibly some active) service and are awaiting age 60 to receive retirement benefits. This category is normally the last to be recalled to active duty, but under some circumstances they may be needed sooner because of a short-

age of certain critical skills. This was the case in Operation Desert Shield/Storm, when members of all the above-mentioned categories were mobilized except the standby Reserve. Initially, there was the presidential call-up of 200,000 Selected Reservists, which the president is authorized to do for up to 180 days for any operational mission without a declaration of a national emergency. Then, with the commencement of hostilities, a state of war existed, which permitted the president to mobilize up to one mil-

Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations with the help of the Office of the Chief, Army Reserves. Responsibility for the mobilization of Reserve units are with the Forces Command since RC units in the States fall under FORSCOM command and control. Coordination between all these agencies is necessary for mobilization to occur.

The call-up of individuals is even more complicated. Not only are DA DCSOPS and OCAR involved, but ARPERCEN, the U.S. Total Army Personnel Command, and, in some cases, the U.S. Army Recruiting Command. DA DCSOPS must approve the number of IMA and IRR call-up allocations for each major command that require augmentation. OCAR approves the mobilization of AGRs and Retired Reservists, and ARPERCEN cuts the orders. TAPC helps to relieve this situation by approving temporary tours of active duty for individual soldiers who volunteer.

The concept of "Total Army" was truly put to the test during Desert Shield/Storm.

As INSCOM participates in various exercises, its personnel must become more familiar with mobilization procedures for Reservists (both for units and individuals). This will assist subordinate commands in better employing Reservists during times of crisis. Contact INSCOM Reserve Affairs at DSN 235-1329/1330 for more details. ✱

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*1st Lt. Westberg is an actively drilling individual mobilization augmentee at the 902nd Military Intelligence Group, Fort George G. Meade, Md. Lt. Col. Snyder is chief of individual training, Reserve Affairs, INSCOM.*



lion Ready Reservists for not longer than 24 months under the rules of partial mobilization. For this operation it was recommended that these additional Reservists be called up for 12 months rather than 24. Both IR and Retired Reservists were called up with other Selected Reservists at this point.

Procedures for mobilization of Reserve units and individuals are determined by Department of the Army

# Protect Your Pet's Health — *Vaccinate!*

by Sgt. Zina A. Lee

**V**accinations are a vital part of the preventive-health program for dogs and cats. Vaccines for animals work just like vaccines for people. When a vaccine is given to your animal, it responds by producing antibodies that circulate in your pet's blood to protect it from infection.

## Puppies and Dogs

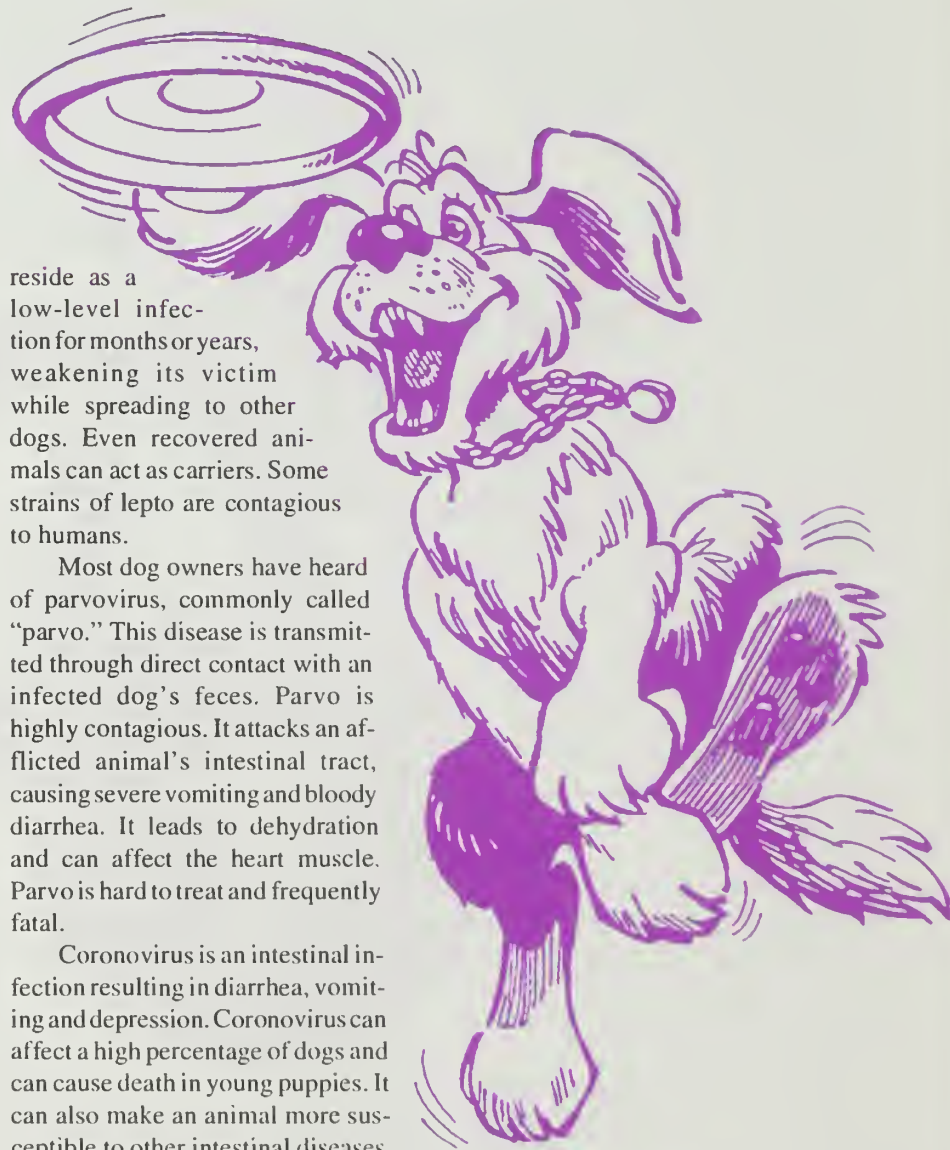
A puppy's first visit to the veterinarian should be at 6 to 8 weeks of age. Visits should be repeated at three- or four-week intervals until the puppy is 16 weeks old.

In general, besides rabies, dogs are vaccinated against six diseases: distemper, infectious canine hepatitis, leptospirosis, parvovirus, coronavirus and canine cough.

Distemper is the most important of these six. It is very widespread, and nearly every dog will be exposed to it at some time. Combined with distemper's high death rate, this makes vaccination a must. Dogs with distemper may suffer from coughing, vomiting, diarrhea and other symptoms, followed by death.

Infectious canine hepatitis is spread by contact with an infected animal, its stools or urine. It affects the liver and kidneys and is characterized by high fever, depression and lack of appetite. Hepatitis is most serious in very young animals. Recovered animals may be afflicted with chronic illness.

Leptospirosis, which can be transmitted by contact with an infected dog's urine, attacks the liver and kidneys. Disability or even death may occur in severe cases. Lepto can also



reside as a low-level infection for months or years, weakening its victim while spreading to other dogs. Even recovered animals can act as carriers. Some strains of lepto are contagious to humans.

Most dog owners have heard of parvovirus, commonly called "parvo." This disease is transmitted through direct contact with an infected dog's feces. Parvo is highly contagious. It attacks an afflicted animal's intestinal tract, causing severe vomiting and bloody diarrhea. It leads to dehydration and can affect the heart muscle. Parvo is hard to treat and frequently fatal.

Coronavirus is an intestinal infection resulting in diarrhea, vomiting and depression. Coronavirus can affect a high percentage of dogs and can cause death in young puppies. It can also make an animal more susceptible to other intestinal diseases.

Canine cough can be caused by several organisms and can spread rapidly through a kennel, inspiring its nickname "kennel cough." Canine cough is an upper respiratory infection that shows up as a persistent, dry, hacking cough. It may last several weeks but is usually not life-threatening.

## Kittens and Cats

A kitten should begin its vaccination program with its first visit to the veterinarian at 8 to 10 weeks of age and a second visit at 12-14 weeks of age.

In general, besides rabies, kittens and cats are vaccinated against five diseases: feline panleukopenia (feline



distemper), feline rhinotracheitis, feline calicivirus, feline pneumonitis and feline leukemia. One vaccination protects your pet from all these diseases.

Feline panleukopenia causes severe vomiting, diarrhea and dehydration. It frequently results in death, especially among kittens. It is also highly contagious among felines.

Feline rhinotracheitis is a widespread upper-respiratory disease caused by a virus which may permanently damage the respiratory system and can be life-threatening. It is most severe in kittens and can cause sneezing, runny nose and eyes, and coughing. The infection may be long-lasting.

Feline calicivirus causes a variety of symptoms including fever, excessive salivation, and mouth-and-tongue sores. It is less frequently fatal than rhinotracheitis.

Feline pneumonitis is thought to be responsible for 10 to 15 percent of upper respiratory disease in cats.

Feline leukemia is the most dangerous disease of these five, accounting for the most disease-related deaths of cats.

It is caused by a virus that inhibits the immune system and results in various cancers, leukemia and anemia. Secondary problems such as chronic gum infection, fever, miscarried pregnancies and kidney problems may also develop.

Feline leukemia can exhibit the "time bomb" effect. A cat may be infected for years without showing any clinical signs of illness. Throughout this period it may be able to transmit the virus to other cats through saliva, urine and other body fluids.

This disease is nearly always fatal to cats but has never been implicated as a human health hazard.

### Rabies

Rabies is a fatal infection of the nervous system that can be transmitted by the bite of an infected animal. Rabies can attack all warm-blooded animals, including humans. It is a public-health hazard and a personal risk to pet owners.

Of course, puppies and kittens should be vaccinated against rabies. This should be done at 3 to 4 months

of age. Thereafter pets should be vaccinated against rabies once a year or once every three years, depending on the type of vaccine used and state law.

Most states require vaccination against rabies and most veterinarians recommend vaccination for all dogs and cats regardless of state law. Because there is no cure for rabies, vaccination is your pets' only protection.

All these diseases can be avoided by routine immunizations with annual booster shots to continue protection. The importance of this protection cannot be emphasized enough.

If you have questions regarding vaccination of your pets, contact your veterinary treatment facility. ✎

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*Sgt. Lee is with the Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii. This article is part of a health series provided by the center.*

## HISTORY

### D-DAY, from page 23

to the opinions of his subordinates, then gave his final decision. "O.K. We'll go." And so they went.

Operation OVERLORD fulfilled the expectations of its planners. On D-Day, June 6, American, British, and Canadian troops of Montgomery's 21st Army successfully established a lodgment on the shores of France. To be sure, there were setbacks. In the American sector; the DD tanks were launched too far out to sea, and most of them swamped, while unexpectedly stiff German resistance at Omaha Beach made things touch and go there for part of the day. At St. Paul's School,

Montgomery had spoken briskly about driving tank columns deep into enemy territory on D-Day and pegging out claims well inland, but the British advance bogged down before it had even reached the town of Caen.

A fierce summer storm soon badly battered one of the two MULBERRIES that had been towed across the Channel. But these were minor setbacks. The Allies relentlessly went on to consolidate their beachhead; air attacks and naval gunfire broke up all German counterattacks; the port of Cherbourg fell just 20 days after D-Day. Meanwhile, the FORTITUDE deception plan continued to keep ma-

jor German forces pinned down on the Pas de Calais, awaiting a second invasion that never came. At the end of July, Allied forces broke out of the Normandy Beachhead and began the battle for Europe, fighting Germany by "actually coming to grips with her, defeating her ground forces, and breaking her will to combat." In the end, OVERLORD led to victory. ✎

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*Dr. Finnegan is a historian with INSCOM History Office, Fort Belvoir, Va.*



*News of interest to members of the Total Army ... Active, Reserve, Guard and DA Civilians*

*Compiled by Maj. Donna L. Walthall*

## Support Equipment Package Now Afloat

The first "interim support package" designed to improve the quality of life for deployed soldiers has been loaded on the Army's expanded prepositioned, or "prepo afloat," ships.

The package consists of materiel and components that provide food, billeting, hygiene and laundry facilities for a brigade-sized unit. The package can support force projection, theater reception, reconstruction, humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and peacetime support missions.

The ISP will serve temporarily until a state-of-the-art, self-contained living complex known as "Force Provider" is fielded as a replacement. Force Provider was field-tested by soldiers from XVIII Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg, N.C., in November and passed with high marks, officials said.

Procurement of up to six Force Provider complexes is set to begin in fiscal 1995 and will continue through fiscal year 1998, officials said.

*(Army News Service)*

## CASCOM to Guide Combat Service School Tenets

The Combined Arms Support Command will assume key roles once delegated to its combat service support schools in a consolidation effort that is expected to continue through September 1994.

The CSS schools' doctrinal development, evaluation and standardization, and pronency and combat

development functions will now fall immediately under the Fort Lee, Va.,-based CASCOM to "create needed efficiencies," officials said.

The "re-engineering" of CASCOM will save the Army about \$37 million, officials said, and will eliminate almost 1,000 positions at the affected schools.

Resulting personnel reductions will occur at:

- Soldier Support Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

- Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center and School, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

- Quartermaster Center and School, and Army Logistics Management College, Fort Lee, Va.

- Transportation School, Aviation School and U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Eustis, Va.

- Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

- Chaplain Center and School, Fort Monmouth, N.J.

Only instructors and command and control elements will remain at proponent schools, with the exception of the Soldier Support Center and the Chaplain School.

Though the reductions may result in the involuntary loss of up to 227 civilians, officials said, voluntary separation incentives and early retirement will be offered to temper the effect of the consolidation wherever possible.

A number of positions will open up at CASCOM that will require the expertise of the affected employees, and strong consideration will be given to those workers to fill the new positions, officials said.

Soldiers affected by the reorganization will either go the way of attrition or be required to rotate to new assignments earlier than scheduled. Officials added that soldiers will be kept informed of changing policies and options.

Likewise, the Training and Doctrine Command has proposed a similar realignment and reduction of its Combined Arms Command to the Department of the Army, officials said, but a final decision has not yet been made.

*(Army News Service)*

## CID Seeks Minority Soldiers for Duty as Special Agents

Criminal Investigation Command officials are seeking enlisted soldiers with a variety of ethnic and cultural backgrounds to serve as special agents in covert operations.

CID agents operate worldwide to investigate felony crimes by and against soldiers, protect key defense department officials, and guard Army assets and lives by investigating such matters as contract fraud.

CID is accepting applications from active-duty specialists, corporals and sergeants who —

- are U.S. citizens;
- are at least 21 years old;
- have at least two years' (or equivalent) college credit;

- have an Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery general technical score of 110 or higher;

- meet Army physical fitness standards;





- can pass a special background investigation; and

- have at least six months' police experience.

Officials stressed that some qualifications may be waived. For more information on applying for duty with CID, soldiers should consult AR 195-3 (*Acceptance, Accreditation, and Release Of United States Army Criminal Investigation Command Personnel*), or contact their local CID office.

(Army News Service)

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## Smoke-Free Workplace Gets Boost

Smoking indoors in the military workplace went out the window on April 8.

A new policy on controlling smoking, announced by the Defense Department March 8, supersedes the "designated smoking area" policy that, health officials have concluded, falls short of protecting nonsmokers from the hazards of secondhand smoke.

Under the beefed-up ban, smoking is allowed only outdoors and inside military barracks, family housing, prison quarters, clubs, recreational areas and restaurants.

According to DoD environmental chief Sherri Wasserman Goodman, the new policy has three objectives —

- to provide a safe and healthy workplace for all defense personnel;
- to promote force readiness; and
- to take the lead in creating a smoke-free workplace.

Goodman said the new policy partially accommodates smokers, such as designating outdoor smoking areas

when possible. These should be reasonably accessible to workers and provide some protection from the elements. Also available to smokers are programs to help them kick the habit.

For the Army, this means that Army Regulation 600-83 (*Army Health Promotion*) is being revised, said Maj. David Peterson of the Army's Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

(Army News Service)

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## SGLI Premiums to Increase

Monthly premiums for Servicemen's Group Life Insurance will increase July 1, according to Defense Department officials.

The premium will increase from 8 cents per \$1,000 of coverage to 9 cents per \$1,000 of coverage. Soldiers who carry the maximum coverage of \$200,000 can expect to see their monthly premium increase from \$16 to \$18.

The new amount will be reflected on soldiers' July leave and earnings statements, officials said.

The SGLI premium rate has held steady for the last 10 years; the last change was a decrease in 1984 that lowered the rate from 11.6 cents per \$1,000 coverage to the present 8 cents. The Department of Veterans Affairs considers the new rate of nine cents per \$1,000 of insurance to be the current "break-even point" for SGLI reserve funds.

SGLI remains "a very valuable and affordable benefit," said a VA

official. It is also "possibly the only life insurance program available to all active-duty servicemembers and many Reservists that does not discriminate on the basis of age, sex, personal life style, avocation or vocation."

For more information or to enroll in SGLI, soldiers should contact their local finance offices.

(Army News Service)

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## Olympic Glory Awaits Dedicated Soldiers

The Army is seeking soldiers for the World Class Athlete Program who will compete in the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, Ga.

Athletes can submit applications from now until the summer of 1995.

The WCAP allows active-duty soldiers to train for national and international sports competitions, which lead to selection for U.S. national teams. The program begins as early as two years before Olympic games.

There are 32 summer sports for which athletes can apply, including track and field, boxing, wrestling, taekwondo, team handball, baseball, swimming, volleyball, cycling, archery, canoeing, gymnastics, softball and judo.

Applicants can be men or women, officer or enlisted.

Soldiers interested in applying for the WCAP and qualifying for the 1996 Summer Olympics should contact their local Morale, Welfare and Recreation sports offices for application forms and more information.

(ARNEWS)



## CLASSIC WWII HUMOR RETURNS

### WILLIE & JOE *Bill Mauldin*



*"Ya might hafta catch a boat. One of them kids ya chased off th' field wuz the pilot."*

Bill Mauldin achieved international fame as the youngest person ever to win a Pulitzer Prize with his famous World War II editorial cartoons. Though Willie and Joe were soldiers, servicemembers of all branches could see themselves in their cartoons. Now 50 years after Mauldin brought Willie and Joe to the pages of the *Stars and Stripes* newspaper, they speak again to a new generation. (Copyright 1946 by Bill Mauldin, used with permission.)

## WWII CHRONOLOGY, MAY 1944

**8 (ETO)** Gen. Eisenhower sets D-Day for Normandy invasion as June 5 which is subsequently postponed to June 6.

**11 (Italy)** Allied Armies in Europe open drive on Rome at 11 p.m. with tremendous artillery bombardment of Gustav Line by weapons of U.S. Fifth and British Eighth Armies. While 5 Corps, under direct control of AAI, contains Adriatic coastal sector, U.S. Fifth Army's II U.S. Corps, French Expeditionary Force, British Eighth Army's 13 and Polish 2 Corps attack the night of May 11-

12. Tactical surprise is achieved, but enemy rallies quickly.

**21 (FR-GE)** Allied Expeditionary Air Force (Europe) fighters begin operations, called CHATTA-NOOGA CHOO-CHOO, against enemy train movements.

**23 (Italy)** Allied Armies in Italy opens general offensive. In U.S. Fifth Army's VI Corps area, Operation BUFFALO — attack to break out of Anzio beachhead — begins at 6:30 a.m. after artillery and air preparation.

**30 (UK)** Loading of assault forces for OVERLORD begins.

#### Event Locations:

(FR-GE) France-Germany  
(ETO) European Theater of Operations  
(Italy) Italy  
(UK) United Kingdom

*Source:* United States Army in World War II, Special Studies, Chronology 1941-1945, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., 1989.



# Calendar of Events

## May 1994

*Asian-Pacific Islander Heritage Month*  
*National Physical Fitness and Sports Month*

- 1 Law Day
- 1-7 National Pet Week
- 2 Commanding General's Town Hall Meeting,  
Fort Belvoir, Va.
- 2 INSCOM OPSEC Day
- 2-8 Public Service Recognition Week
- 8 Mother's Day
- 13 Military Spouse Day
- 14 Women's Auxiliary Army Corps Anniversary
- 21 Armed Forces Day — "Peace Through Readiness"
- 26 MacArthur Leadership Awards, Pentagon
- 30 Memorial Day (Federal Holiday)

## June 1994

*National Ice Tea Month*  
*National Rose Month*

- 1 Chief of Staff of the Army's Maintenance Excellence  
Awards, Pentagon
- 12-18 National Flag Week
- 12-17 1994 INSCOM Personnel Conference, Alexandria, Va.
- 14 Army's 219th Birthday
- 14 Flag Day
- 19 Father's Day
- 20 902d MI Group Change of Command  
Fort George G. Meade, Md.
- 21 704th MI Brigade Change of Command  
Fort George G. Meade, Md.
- 21 Summer begins (Longest day of daylight)

—1994—

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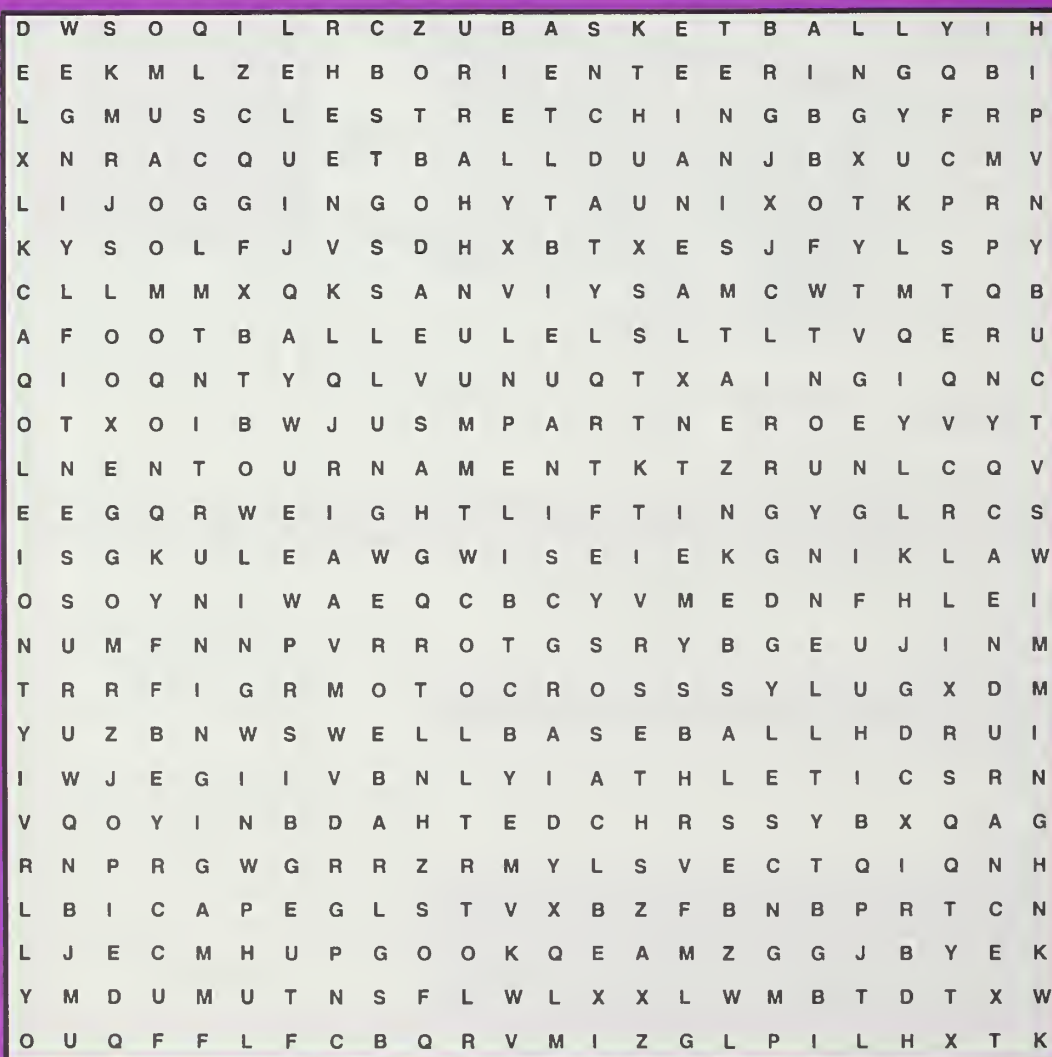
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USA INSCOM  
8825 BEULAH STREET  
ATTN IAPAO  
FORT BELVOIR VA 22060-5246



FLARE

# Sports and Recreation

By Maj. Donna L. Walthall, INSCOM PAO



Words may be read straight across, backward, up, down or diagonally.  
The solution is on page 9.

AEROBICS  
AQUATICS  
ATHLETICS  
BASEBALL  
BASKETBALL  
BOWLING  
CYCLING  
ENDURANCE  
ENJOYMENT  
EQUIPMENT  
FITNESS  
FLYING  
FOOTBALL  
FOOTWEAR  
GAME  
GOLF  
JOGGING  
MOTOCROSS  
MUSCLES  
NAUTILUS  
ORIENTEERING  
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PULSE  
RACQUETBALL  
RELAXATION  
ROWING  
RUNNING  
SAUNA  
SKATING  
SOCCER  
STRENGTH  
STRETCHING  
SWIMMING  
TENNIS  
TOURNAMENT  
VOLLEYBALL  
WALKING  
WEIGHT LIFTING  
WEIGHTS  
WORKOUT